

Defector's Story Lends Credence to Theory of KGB-Bulgarian Plot to Kill Pope

By Nicholas Gage

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Authorities in Western Europe have information that supports testimony given them by a Turkish assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, that when he tried to kill Pope John Paul II on May 13, 1981, he was acting at the behest of Bulgarian intelligence agents.

The evidence, though not conclusive, includes information from a Bulgarian official who defected in France in July 1981.

The official, Jordan Mantarov, 48, told French intelligence agents that he had been told by a Bulgarian counterintelligence official that the plot to kill the pope was devised by the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, and by the Bulgarian secret service, which many

Western intelligence specialists consider subservient to Moscow.

The plan was drawn up, Mr. Mantarov said, because the two agencies believed that the pope was the keystone of a U.S. effort to subvert the Polish government and move it away from the communist line.

The Bulgarian government has called the implication that Bulgarians were involved in the assassination attempt entirely without foundation and a fabrication put together by Western intelligence agencies. The Soviet Union has repeatedly denied any role in the attack.

Mr. Mantarov's account, according to French intelligence sources, represents the first report from a Bulgarian defector who was in an official position at the time of the

shooting. It was uncovered during a two-month investigation by The New York Times in seven countries of the purported assassination plot.

The investigation also found that Sergeant Ivanov Antonov, 35, an official of Balkan Airlines whom the Italians are holding on suspicion that he was Mr. Agca's Bulgarian accomplice, repeatedly contradicted information he gave to the Italian authorities about his movements and contacts in Italy.

And it found that Turkish smugglers who Mr. Agca said financed his travels after his escape from prison in Turkey in November 1979 had such close ties with the Bulgarian authorities, including the state security police, that they were provided with depots to store their contraband goods and escorts for

their boats out of Bulgarian waters.

This information comes from an associate of Bekir Celik, a Turkish businessman who Mr. Agca said offered him \$1.25 million in Sofia in the summer of 1980 to kill the pope.

Mr. Mantarov was deputy commercial attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris. His defection has been kept so quiet by the French Internal Counterespionage Service that the French have only recently told the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency about it.

According to French intelligence sources, Mr. Mantarov told his defectors that he was a close friend of a high-ranking official in the counterintelligence division of the Bulgarian state security agency, the Durzhavna Sigurnost. The friend, he said, told him about growing

alarm in Communist intelligence agencies that the pope had been chosen as an instrument to help disrupt his native Poland.

Mr. Mantarov identified the high-ranking Bulgarian official as Dimitar Savov. Although Mr. Mantarov's account cannot be independently verified, independent intelligence sources confirmed the existence of an official of the Bulgarian security agency with that name, though they said they could not immediately confirm that he was who Mr. Mantarov said he was.

A source with contacts in the Bulgarian Embassy in Paris said that Mr. Mantarov, who is married and has a daughter, was deputy commercial attaché from 1979 to the summer of 1981, when he defected while visiting Reims.

It is not known whether French intelligence officials have told the Italian authorities about Mr. Mantarov's disclosures, but it appears unlikely because they are known to be protective of the information they collect. None of the Italian officials interviewed, including the investigating magistrate, Ilario Martella, gave any hint that the KGB might have reached such a new defector.

According to the French sources, Mr. Mantarov said that Mr. Savov told him that the KGB became suspicious immediately after the election of Karol Wojtyla, a Pole, as pope in 1978 because it coincided with growing unrest in Poland over corruption and mismanagement in the Polish government.

The Eastern European intelligence services, especially the KGB and the Bulgarian agency, came to believe that the election of the pope was engineered by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, to inspire the Poles to strike out against the Communist system. Mr. Brzezinski was born in Poland. It is not clear on what basis the KGB might have reached such a belief.

Mr. Agca was supposed to be killed in St. Peter's Square after assassinating the pope, according to the Mantarov account.

While the information Mr. Mantarov has provided is based on what a third party, Mr. Savov, told him, and is therefore hearsay evidence, French intelligence agents who have questioned him say they believe the account because other information that he told them he (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Mitterrand Asks Nation For Support  
Cabinet Will Decide On Austerity Program

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand of France is a television broadcast Wednesday evening, called on the nation for support in a renewed campaign to reduce inflation and chronic government deficits in the economy, and to strengthen the competitiveness of French industry.

Speaking solemnly, in guarded and lofty terms, Mr. Mitterrand indicated that "mobilization" would involve additional austerity measures for the economy and consumers, but he did not provide details of what he had in mind. Nor did he say whether the remedies would include protectionist trade measures.

"Your role is decisive... in your way of life, of consumption and even of traveling, you should choose French products, if of the same quality," he said, adding that French consumers also should save more of their income.

A realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System announced Monday in Brussels, in which the franc was devalued by 2.5 percent, reflected determination to avoid isolating France from the European Community and the alliance, the French leader said.

During the 14-minute address, Mr. Mitterrand defended his government's record on reforms of the economy implemented since his election in May 1981, stating that the policies had helped France avoid the "tragic litany" of higher unemployment rates in other industrialized nations.

But more action was required, he said, to reduce further the nation's inflation rate in relation to that of its European neighbors. While the French inflation rate has been reduced to less than 10 percent from 14 percent, he said it was still the



Jacques Delors



Pierre Bérégovoy

key factor in his government's three currency devaluations.

"Now, more than ever, we must triumph on three fronts — unemployment, inflation and foreign trade," Mr. Mitterrand said, adding that another important goal was to eliminate the trade deficit during the next two years.

Mr. Mitterrand addressed the nation less than 24 hours after he ordered the first major reshuffling of the cabinet since his election. The speech followed the naming of Pierre Mauroy as prime minister after his government resigned earlier Tuesday.

Specific measures aimed at concretely implementing the president's goals will be discussed and decided at a special cabinet meeting Friday, authoritative government sources said Wednesday. Mr. Mitterrand's address did not hint at any radical new departures from previous austerity policies.

In the new cabinet lineup, which French and foreign observers said reflected streamlining, political continuity and renewed austerity in economic policy, a total of 14 cabinet officers were renamed, including two Communists, Max Gallo, a historian and writer, joined the cabinet as state secretary and government spokesman.

The previous Mauroy government included 34 ministers, including three Communists. There were also so-called minister-delegates and state secretaries in the cabinet. The most significant changes, au-

thoritative government sources said, were the extending the responsibilities of Jacques Delors, minister of finance and of the economy, to include also the budget ministry, and the renaming of Pierre Bérégovoy as minister of socialist affairs. Mr. Bérégovoy, who is personally close to Mr. Mitterrand, wound up with the third-ranking position in the cabinet after Mr. Mauroy and Mr. Delors.

"Depending on how you look at the new cabinet," one of the sources commented Wednesday, "you could argue that it will be run by a new ruling troika of Mauroy, Delors and Bérégovoy... or that the reshuffling involves dilution of the prime minister's role, given the fact that Delors and Bérégovoy — both ambitious and potential prime ministers — are now far more powerful than before."

Remaining in their jobs were: Gaston Deferre, minister of the interior; Claude Chevallier, minister of external relations; Charles Herin, minister of defense; Robert Badinter, minister of justice; Alain Savary, minister of education and Roger Quillot, minister of urban affairs and housing.

Michel Rocard, who previously headed the government's planning agency, became minister of agriculture, replacing Edith Cresson, who was named minister of foreign trade and tourism. That post was previously held by Michel Jobert, who resigned Sunday.

He would declare "that we are willing to put forward an interim arrangement" at the arms control talks in Geneva, an official familiar with the evolving U.S. strategy said. The official told The AP that the president believed that the alternative was that the Soviet Union would keep adding to its nuclear missile arsenal and that holding out for the elimination of all European missile in one step was unlikely to produce an agreement.

The officials and diplomats said Mr. Reagan had agreed with State

Department arguments that he had to temper his zero-option approach or risk growing West European belief that he was not seriously pursuing arms control.

That would allow him to combine proposals for limiting nuclear arms with a defense of his administration's military spending plans, the official said. In that way, they said, Mr. Reagan feels he can restate his fundamental theme that successful arms control agreements depend on a continuing U.S. military buildup.

Administration officials cau-

tioned Tuesday that Mr. Reagan had made no final decisions on the missile proposal. But the officials and sources said there was no doubt that he would offer an interim arms agreement to Moscow, the time question being when.

The current round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on intermediate-range forces is to end Tuesday. Whether the president should unveil his new proposal before then was not resolved at the White House meeting last week.

There was said to be considerable sentiment, particularly by De-

fense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, that Mr. Reagan should wait until April or May. The argument was that if he shifted his position now and the Russians rejected it — as they are expected to do — the administration would fall under renewed pressure from the allies to make yet another compromise proposal before the start of the next round.

As matters now stand, Moscow has proposed reducing its 500 SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles facing Europe to the British and French level of 162 missiles, on the condition

that no new U.S. missiles be deployed. About 108 SS-20 missiles facing Asia would not be included.

Mr. Reagan's approach is for the Soviet Union to destroy all of its missiles in return for NATO's forgoing the planned deployment, starting late this year, of 572 new missiles.

Many West European leaders have been increasing their pressure on Mr. Reagan to offer an interim solution.

In Europe, it was common knowledge that Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany had told Washington that he did not believe he had support for new U.S. missile deployments unless new proposals were made.

After the White House meeting last week, officials said administration diplomats were sent to North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels to brief the Atlantic allies on the options under review by the president and to signal that he was ready to move toward the idea of an interim agreement of 100 missiles with 300 warheads for each side.

According to diplomatic sources and administration officials, the U.S. diplomats were to make clear that the 100 American missiles would include Pershing-2 missiles as well as cruise missiles.

One administration official said the new American proposal would also call for freezing or reducing the number of medium-range bombers on both sides. Each side now has about 300 bombers in this category.

Soviet Cites Corruption In Odessa

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A highly publicized fight here against corruption was expanded to the law enforcement establishment Wednesday as the new minister of interior acknowledged "grave violations" of legal norms by police in the city of Odessa.

In an unusual letter published on the front page of a weekly newspaper, Army General Vitaly Fedoruk, the minister, acknowledged that a young merchant marine student was arrested on fabricated charges and held for 20 months in jail for trying to expose corruption.

General Fedoruk reported that a number of senior police officers in Odessa had been dismissed and disciplined for their roles in the persecution of the youth, a case that he said produced "grave violations of socialist legality."

The fight against corruption has become the hallmark of the Soviet domestic policies.

General Fedoruk, who last May replaced Mr. Andropov as head of the KGB, the Soviet security police, and who was promoted to head the Ministry of Interior in December, said he was taking measures to improve the work of the police.

General Fedoruk, 63, a career KGB officer, was presumably given control over the nation's uniformed police, criminal investigation and riot-control troops to clean up corrupt practices for which the ministry is known.

His letter was published in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* a day after the daily *Sovetskaya Rossiya* reported that senior police officers in the Krasnodarskaya region, to the east of Odessa, were involved in corruption schemes, accepting rubles in the range of 25,000 rubles (about \$35,000) from various local operators and entrepreneurs.

General Fedoruk's front-page letter was apparently designed to dramatize the struggle against corruption within the police ranks. The merchant marine school cadet, Nikolai Rozovskiy, was expelled from the school when he complained about apparent corrupt practices of its administrators and the disappearance of a relatively small sum of money earned by the cadets.

Kohl Coalition Reaches an Accord On Domestic and Foreign Policies

By James M. MacPherson

New York Times Service

BONN — After two weeks of hard negotiations, the three parties that make up West Germany's conservative coalition announced Wednesday broad agreement on domestic and foreign policies for the next four years.

At a news conference, general secretaries from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats, the Bavarian Christian Social Union and the small Free Democratic Party outlined plans to stimulate investment and cut \$16 billion in federal and local expenditures in the next three years.

Reflecting his personal triumph in the March 6 elections, Chancellor Kohl will make only minor adjustments in his next cabinet, naming new ministers responsible for agriculture and relations with East Germany.

Deputy Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, will retain the Foreign Ministry portfolio he has held since 1974.

The shape of the new cabinet became clear two days ago when Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Social Union, renounced his ambition to come to Bonn as a minister.

The decision by the rightist Bavarian ended negotiations that he exploited to wrest the Agriculture Ministry from the Free Democrats and to put new accents on domestic policies.

But the renunciation by the 67-year-old Mr. Strauss, who is minister-president of southern Bavaria, also appeared to check his deeply held ambitions to reshape West Germany's foreign policy, making it tougher toward the Soviet Union and more friendly to Israel, South Africa and rightist Latin American regimes.

Mr. Strauss's hope to become

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Pope Sets 8 Stops for Visit to Poland in June

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Pope John Paul II will make eight stops during his visit to Poland June 16-22, including the often turbulent city of Wroclaw and two towns in Silesia, a hotbed of unrest during the 1980-81 labor upheaval.

The itinerary for the pope's second visit to Poland was released jointly Wednesday by the Polish government and the powerful Polish Catholic Church.

The Polish-born pontiff was to visit Poland last August, but the trip was postponed because of social unrest after the declaration of martial law in December 1981. Many Poles say that the pope's first pilgrimage to Poland in June 1979, eight months after he ascended the throne of St. Peter, contributed to the rise of the now-outlawed Solidarity labor federation.

There was speculation that the government was not eager for a second visit.

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the

Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Józef Glemp, set the mid-June date last November and have said subsequently that they hope the pilgrimage will help bolster social stability.

The pontiff is scheduled to arrive in Warsaw on June 16, and then visit the Shrine of Niepolomianow at Teresin, 24 miles (40 kilometers) south of Warsaw, and the cities of Czestochowa, Poznan, Wroclaw and Krakow. Additionally, he is to visit two religious centers near the coal mining center of Katowice, Piekary Slaskie and St. Anna's mountain.

Government sources say that the pope will meet General Jaruzelski and other government leaders in Warsaw on June 17 and will deliver one indoor and one outdoor Mass in the Polish capital.

"They are preparing society for a general strike, that is for a confrontation, an explosion," General Jaruzelski declared.

# The Truth Remains Unspoken

Armed Men's Identity a Mystery in Salvadoran Town

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

LA PALMA, El Salvador — For two months, no government soldiers have dared to come near this town, which sits perched among rugged mountains in northern Chalatenango province five miles from the border with Honduras.

So when a squad of about 30 heavily armed men walked into town the other day, many people here assumed they were rebels. The men, however, told a visitor they were pro-government civil defense troops, all of whom except the commander were unpaid volunteers.

As the armed men spoke quietly, townspeople went about their business, casting discreet glances while keeping their distance.

In less than half an hour, the men went on their way, leaving those who saw them to wonder about their true identity.

Although a few people were prepared to speculate that the men were really guerrillas in disguise, truth in this town, as in much of El Salvador, proved elusive. The people of La Palma showed the lessons they have learned in three years of war by keeping their opinions to themselves when truth might prove dangerous to pursue.

Within an hour of the armed men's passing, most of the fruit

and vegetable vendors there denied having seen them. The local priest, whose church dominates the square, declined to talk to a visitor.

One man who was asked his opinion as to the identity of the armed band immediately replied: "They were guerrillas, of course."

After a few words from a companion, he reversed himself and said they were most likely civil defense troops.

"People here know they must stay neutral," said Joaquin Romero, 21, who helps make the colorful tiles for which the town is known. "Each band has spies, so people are very careful. Here everyone has two faces."

According to Mr. Romero and shopkeepers, guerrillas fearlessly enter the town every week or so to buy food and clothing. They are friendly, he said, and always pay for what they take.

Asked why guerrillas would masquerade as government troops, Mr. Romero shrugged. One of his neighbors later suggested that the guerrillas might want to determine how the people of La Palma would react if the army actually did arrive.

Regular army troops were highly visible along the road from San Salvador to El Paraíso, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of here. But from El Paraíso north to La Palma, not a

single soldier was seen. The road is in bad repair; residents said public works crews were afraid to venture this far north because the area is in rebel hands.

Until guerrillas moved into northern Chalatenango more than two years ago, it was a favorite vacation spot for wealthy Salvadorean. Its tall pine trees and cool breezes contrast with the tropical vegetation and oppressive heat that characterize much of the rest of the country.

Some of the luxurious retreats are still in good condition, maintained by caretakers who receive monthly stipends but have not seen their employers for three years.

Outside one hillside home whose swimming pool and other appointments contrast sharply with the modest houses of those who make their living here, a caretaker laughed when asked if the armed men seen in the center of town might have been part of a civil defense patrol.

"The guerrillas are in complete control of this region," he said, waving an arm toward the mountains behind him. "Do you think they would allow 30 men with G-3 rifles to walk around freely when a G-3 is worth so much to them?"

The caretaker's cousin, who grew up near here but now lives in San Salvador, added: "People are afraid here. They don't want to talk. They never know who is watching or listening."

At a modest restaurant near the center of town, the owner seemed surprised to hear that the squad that passed through had said it was part of the government's civil defense force, which has been organized in some parts of the country to patrol areas where soldiers are not permanently garrisoned.

"If they were from the government," he said, "it is the first time they have been here in two months."

**U.S. Senate Panel Backs Switch of Aid for Salvador**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Senate subcommittee voted, 7-2, to give conditional approval Wednesday to President Ronald Reagan's request to divert \$60 million in military aid from other countries to El Salvador.

But the subcommittee on foreign operations of the Senate Appropriations Committee approved the money only on condition that the administration "takes the initiative to bring about unconditional discussions" between the government of El Salvador and its adversaries.

It also called for limiting U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55 and working toward a political settlement.

The administration has supported the position of the Salvadoran government that it will not engage in unconditional negotiations with the left-wing Socialist government.

Thousands of mourners marched through central Athens, many wearing stickers of the conservative opposition New Democracy party

## Rebels in Nicaragua Vow to Step Up Fight

The Associated Press

ROME — Nicaraguan rebel leaders claimed Wednesday that their homeland was already in a state of civil war and announced an all-out offensive to overthrow the leftist Sandinist junta.

At a news conference in Rome, leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force's political arm said the Nicaraguan exiles, including army deserters, peasants and students, had recently made successful attacks against three Nicaraguan cities.

"We will step up fighting until we overthrow the Sandinista-Communist government," they said.

Ambassador Ernesto Fonseca, Nicaragua's envoy to Rome, dismissed the allegations as "ridiculous and illogical."

On Tuesday, Nicaragua called for a United Nations Security Council meeting, claiming it feared a war against Honduras because of increased fighting between army troops and Honduran-based rebels. It also claimed the rebels were backed by the United States.

On Monday, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said: "Really, the danger does not exist in the penetration of Nicaraguan territory by genocidal guardia who are now being defeated, but in the danger of war with Honduras."

The Security Council was due to discuss the issue Wednesday night. The rebel group, headed by Al-

fonso Callejas, a former minister and vice president under the Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza, between 1969 and 1974, denied reports linking the group with alleged U.S.-backed efforts to overthrow the Sandinist junta.

"Our support comes from democratic forces within the country, freedom lovers and organizations and individuals concerned with Soviet expansionism in the Western Hemisphere," he said.

Nicaraguan officials say the fighting has claimed 270 lives since February.

Mr. Callejas, 50, who appeared with Marco A. Zeledón and Lucia Cardenal Salazar, both from the seven-member leadership of the front, said their organization had "information offices" in Costa Rica, Honduras and Miami, among other cities.

He said the rebel military drive has been conducted by Colonel Enrique Bermudez Varela, a former Nicaraguan military attaché in Washington, District of Columbia, who is U.S.-trained. But no details of military operations were given.

The front also unveiled a "peace initiative" that calls for a general amnesty, revocation of the state of siege and general elections before September 1983.

**Mr. Weinberger, who sat beside Mr. Luns at the press conference, said he did not feel pressured by fellow defense ministers to come up with an alternative to the zero option. He skirted around several questions on whether he felt there was a consensus within the alliance on the need for an alternative proposal.**

**"An interim proposal," he said, "is subject to many different kinds of definitions. What everybody agreed on was that the zero proposal is the best. So the question is really: How do you reach that? The president had indicated he is willing to respond to any serious counter-proposals; the alliance agreed that a serious counter-proposal has not even been made yet."**

**The NATO communiqué states: "Ministers fully supported the United States efforts to achieve the total elimination of all longer-range, land-based intermediate-range nuclear forces and reiterated that in the absence of such an agreement the deployment of NATO's Pershing-2 and cruise missiles should begin according on schedule. The first Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are scheduled to be deployed in West Germany for the Pershings and Britain for the cruise missiles in December."**

## NATO Defense Meeting Welcomes Flexibility on Missile Deployment

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

VILAMOURA, Portugal —

NATO defense ministers in a communiqué issued Wednesday welcomed U.S. flexibility on European missile negotiations but did not go so far as to call for an alternative to the zero option that President Ronald Reagan has offered to the Soviet Union.

The carefully worded communiqué marked the end of a two-day meeting here, in which European defense leaders reached a consensus on the need for Mr. Reagan to put an alternative missile proposal on the negotiating table at Geneva, a U.S. official said in a briefing.

After leaving the NATO conference, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger traveled on to Madrid, where he was to meet with Prime Minister Felipe González and other top Spanish officials. Aides said he had come to Spain to become acquainted with the officials in the new government and to underscore the need for Spain to remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO's secretary-general, Joseph Luns, who on the eve of the Vilamoura conference had called Mr. Reagan's zero option "not ob-

tainable," said Wednesday that it would be two months before the president could submit a different one to the Soviet Union, if he chooses to do so.

Zero option calls for the Soviet Union to retire its entire force of SS-20 and other medium-range missiles in exchange for the United States forgoing the planned deployment of 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles in Britain and Western Europe.

Mr. Luns said Wednesday that "the reason I expressed some doubts" about the viability of the zero option "was the completely negative attitude of the Soviet Union." He said he felt "there might be an interim solution which would finally, we hope, lead later to the zero option."

If there is an interim proposal, he said, "it can obviously only be made" after the conference in Geneva reconvenes for a new round of U.S.-Soviet missile negotiations. The current session is scheduled to recess Tuesday and reconvene 60 days later. Mr. Reagan, Mr. Luns said, will want to consult European allies in the meantime about any alternative proposal for reducing the number of medium-range missiles arrayed on each side of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization line.

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## Funeral for Publisher in Athens

### Turns Into Anti-Socialist Protest

By Marvina Howe  
New York Times Service

ATHENS — A mass funeral procession Wednesday for the murdered conservative newspaper publisher, George Athanasiades, turned into the first major protest demonstration against the 17-month-old Socialist government.

Thousands of mourners marched through central Athens, many wearing stickers of the conservative opposition New Democracy party

and some carrying banners denouncing the Socialist "dictatorship." Earlier in the day, rightist militiamen rode around the capital with loudspeakers urging people to "fight violence with violence."

The Athens police blocked off the city center and stationed important reinforcements along the procession route but there were no reports of incidents.

Three cabinet ministers and the government spokesman as well as opposition figures attended the funeral, demonstrating the importance given to the assassination of Mr. Athanasiades, who was also president of the Greek Union of Publishers as well as president of the Greek Olympic Games Committee.

The opposition leader, Evangelos Averof, delivering the funeral oration, hailed Mr. Athanasiades as "the standard-bearer," who through his paper *Vradini* (the Evening Press) had always defended freedom, justice and equality.

Mr. Averof and the New Democracy party and press have publicly declared that the newspaper publisher was victim of a political crime and accused the government of trying to play down the affair by attributing it to personal motives.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou expressed "sorrow for the hideous crime" and appealed to the country for calm.

Mr. Athanasiades, 71, was shot by a revolver in the head and the chest by an unknown assailant in his office at *Vradini* Saturday night.

The opposition leader, Evangelos

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Heart Recipient Suffers 'Crisis'

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP) — Dr. Barney Clark suffered a "catastrophic" heart attack Wednesday when his artificial heart suddenly began pumping blood too slowly, but an hour later his condition appeared to have stabilized, his doctors reported.

Dr. Chase Peterson, University of Utah vice president for health sciences, said that Dr. Clark had experienced a "sudden drop in cardiac output." But he said the valves in the drive mechanism of the heart appeared to be functioning normally. He said Dr. Clark's blood pressure was also normal, but his circulatory system and lungs were being closely monitored.

Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who implanted the heart, said: "The seriousness of the events of the past three hours simply cannot be accurately judged."

### U.S. Plans Missile Sale to Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department has notified Congress of plans to sell anti-aircraft missiles to Israel. It would be the first sale of U.S. military equipment to Israel since it invaded Lebanon.

The notification on Tuesday concerned a \$16-million sale of 20 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. Israel has already bought 600 of the missiles. The sale is part of "longstanding U.S. policy of assisting Israel to ensure that it has the means of defending itself within sovereign borders," the Pentagon said.

Meanwhile, a Pentagon spokesman, Benjamin Weiler, expressed satisfaction over a recent announcement that Israel would provide the United States with information about how U.S. and Soviet weapons performed during the invasion.

### Adelman Accused of Purge Plans

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11-6 Wednesday to release memorandums that some members said would show that Kenneth L. Adelman, the nominee to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was involved in plans for a purge of the agency.

Committee spokesman said the memos would be released by Friday. They said the names of people mentioned in them had to be blocked out and copies made before the documents could be made public.

The committee has voted against Mr. Adelman's confirmation, 9-8, but agreed to let the full Senate consider the nomination.

### Boy Charged in U.K. Bomb Case

LONDON (AP) — A 14-year-old boy was charged Wednesday with mailing a letter bomb last week to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The boy was also charged with intent to cause an explosion that would endanger life or cause serious property damage, the police said. He was released to the custody of his parents pending an appearance Thursday in juvenile court. The police said the letter, addressed to the prime minister's residence at 10 Downing St., was spotted March 17 in a London postal sorting office.

In a separate incident Wednesday, police explosives experts defused a bomb in a package that had been sent to the London headquarters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. The police said the parcel contained a note saying it was sent by the English People's Liberation Army, a previously unknown group.

### Poll Favors Labor in U.K. Vote

LONDON (Reuters) — The opposition Labor Party was tipped Wednesday to win an important parliamentary by-election Thursday that is likely to affect the timing of Britain's next general election.

A survey in the town of Darlington, in northeastern England, showed the Labor candidate, Oswald O'Brien, a 54-year-old college administrator identified with the moderate section of the party, with a lead of 10 percent. The poll, conducted by the *Daily Mail* among 1,008 electors on Monday and Tuesday, gave Labor 41 percent, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance 31 percent and the ruling Conservatives 28 percent.

Analysts said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was watching the by-election for indications of the best time to seek renewal of her five-year mandate. A convincing Labor victory on Thursday would reduce the likelihood of a general election in June, the latest expected date, they said.

### 11 Ministers Resign in Mauritius

PORTE LOUIS, Mauritius (UPI) — Eleven ministers have resigned because of a split within the cabinet, a spokesman for the leading party in the governing coalition, the Mauritian Militant Movement, said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth and Commerce Minister Khader Bhayat were the only two ranking cabinet members to remain. Mr. Jugnauth said he would form a new government soon.

Finance Minister Paul Bérenger, the leader of the Mauritian Militant Movement, was the most prominent figure to resign. Political analysts said Mr. Jugnauth and Mr. Bérenger had been fighting for several months. They also said the former prime minister of this Indian Ocean island country, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, may join forces with Mr. Jugnauth against Mr. Bérenger.

### Kenyans Cleared But Still Held

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Charges against the son of Kenya's former vice president and two other men accused of involvement in a plot to overthrow the government were dropped Wednesday, but the three were immediately detained by police.

Raila Odinga, the son of Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, and Otieno Makonyango, a journalist, had been charged with treason. Alfred Oieno, a university professor, had been charged with failing to report an act of treason.

When the three appeared in court Wednesday for a hearing, the prosecutor, Nicholas Harwood, announced that the state had decided to drop the charges. Chief Justice Alfred Simpson agreed, but policemen immediately surrounded the dock and took the men away.

### Italians Explain Mission of Copter

ROME (AP) — A Soviet-made Iraqi military helicopter that crashed Monday in northern Italy killing all eight Iraqi soldiers aboard had flown to Italy to be outfitted with sophisticated electronic warfare equipment, an Italian company said Wednesday.

The MI-8 turboprop helicopter hit a mountain near Vicenza in a fog, Enzo Benigni, a spokesman for Caproni Vizzola

## U.S. Panel May Offer MX Plan Using Silos Of Minuteman Missile

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The President's Commission on Strategic Forces has indicated that it is leaning toward recommending that as an interim measure, the MX intercontinental missile be based in improved Minuteman missile silos. Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress have disclosed.

By their account, this would amount to the first phase of a new land-based missile program to be followed by deployment of a mobile missile, either a small single-warhead missile or a land-based version of the advanced Trident missile being developed by the U.S. Navy for its Trident submarines.

Although the 11-member bipartisan panel has yet to draft its report to President Ronald Reagan, a commission source confirmed that the congressional reports Tuesday were "pretty correct" — those are certainly the leading options" developed in 24 commission meetings so far.

The commission source, asking not to be identified, said that the commission had considered but put aside other options such as basing the MX on aircraft, on sea transports, even dropping it from aircraft to be launched from the

ocean, or the closely spaced basing mode recommended to Congress last year by the Reagan administration.

Largely because of widespread congressional skepticism toward the closely spaced basing mode, known as "dense pack," the House of Representatives voted last Dec. 7 to deny the administration funds for producing the MX missile. In turn, the president named the bipartisan panel to develop an alternative that would be technically feasible and politically acceptable to Congress.

The deadline for the commission report is April 15.

Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, a New York Democrat and chairman of the House Defense Appropriations subcommittee, said that the commission chairman, Brent A. Scowcroft, a retired air force lieutenant general, had sounded him out last week on the prospect of putting the MX missile in hardened or reinforced Minuteman missile silos and subsequently developing one of the two mobile missiles.

He quoted Mr. Scowcroft as talking in terms of 100 MX missiles, though some congressional leaders like Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, have suggested deploying only 50 MX missiles.

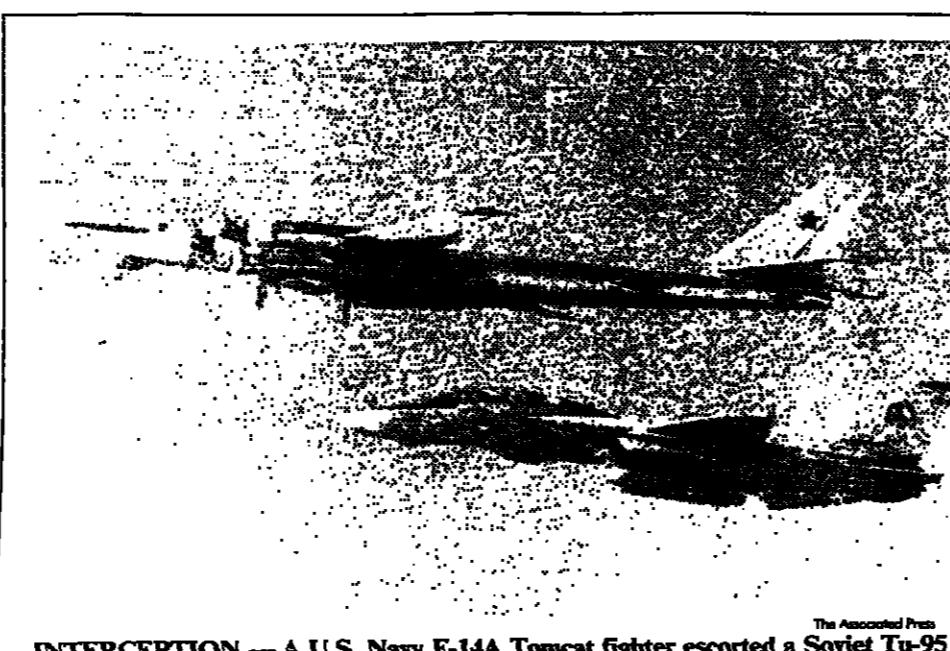
"I told him, 'Forget the MX and let's go to the next generation,'" Representative Addabbo recalled. "There's no way we can buy the MX."

But Mr. Addabbo, who led the fight last year against funding MX production, said he sensed that the commission and the administration had detected a swing in congressional sentiment more in favor of the MX missile once the dense pack basing scheme had been set aside.

"I sense it will be a close vote," he said. "but I think we have enough votes to beat it."

Last December, MX funding was beaten 245 to 176 in the House, with 50 Republicans joining 195 Democrats in voting it down. Mr. Addabbo said the administration has apparently been gaining back some of the Republican defectors on MX.

The Liberal Party government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is worried about polls showing strong public opposition to proposed test of U.S. cruise missiles in northern Alberta. A recent Gallup poll found 32 percent of the Canadian sample opposed to the cruise testing, 37 percent in favor and 11 percent undecided.



The Associated Press  
INTERCEPTION — A U.S. Navy F-14A Tomcat fighter escorted a Soviet Tu-95 reconnaissance aircraft away from U.S. exercises last weekend in the Caribbean.

## EPA Considers Dioxin Cleanup Near Dow Chemical in Michigan

By Robert Reinhold  
*New York Times Service*

CHICAGO — Federal environmental officials are working with those of Michigan to determine if the area surrounding the Dow Chemical Co. plant in Midland, Michigan, is so contaminated with dioxin that it should be placed under the federal cleanup program.

A working group of lawyers and specialists in waste management, pollution and cleanup was set up this week by the regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency here. They are expected to meet with their counterparts at the Michigan Department of Natural Resources in a week to chart plans to study the Dow plant and environmental impact of the Midland area.

Valdas V. Adamkus, regional director of the agency, said the EPA was drawing up an "action plan" to sample soil on and around the plant grounds.

If there are high enough levels of dioxin, an extremely potent toxin that is an unwanted byproduct in the manufacture of pesticides and other chemicals, he said he might

urge the state to call on the federal government to clean up the site.

If the government does so and Dow is found responsible, the company can be liable to pay heavy costs for damages.

The action seemed likely to worsen the tension between Dow and the agency's office here.

Mr. Adamkus testified Friday before a congressional subcommittee that his superiors at the agency's headquarters in Washington had permitted Dow to edit a 1981 report prepared by the regional office on the company's role in polluting the Midland area.

The company, he said, was able to delete the conclusion that it "represented the major source, if not the only source" of dioxin in nearby waters.

The company has long argued that automobile combustion and other burning and natural sources are primarily responsible for the dioxin.

Dow's 9,000 employees make a variety of chemicals and plastics at the 1,600-acre plant in Midland.

The action begun this week was set into motion by data published by the company itself about environmental traces of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin or TCDD, the most potent form of dioxin.

The company found TCDD levels as high as 100 parts per billion in the soil at its Midland plant and from 0.3 to 0.4 parts per billion at unspecified locations in Midland.

"We do not know where it is or how concentrated," said William Constantelos, chief of the federal

agency's regional waste water division. "We want the data they used then and since. We want to look at all of it."

It was unclear if the information could be obtained from Dow. The agency is suing the company for refusal to disclose on proprietary grounds, the contents of the 64 million gallons of effluent it daily releases into the Tittabawasee River.

The known dioxin levels in Midland are a source of concern because the Centers for Disease Control has advised against inhabiting areas in which dioxin levels exceed 1 part per billion, although not enough is known about dioxin to set a "safe" level.

Federal officials recently offered to buy out the entire town of Times Beach, Missouri, where some soil contained as much as 300 parts per billion.

### Prince Thibault Dies In Hunting Accident

The Associated Press

PARIS — Prince Thibault of Orleans, 35, the youngest son of the pretender to the French throne, died Tuesday in a hunting accident in the Central African Republic, sources close to the family said Wednesday night.

His wife, Marion Gordon, left Paris Wednesday night for the Central African Republic, the sources said. Prince Thibault was known as the *enfant terrible* of his family because of a 1981 conviction for attempted burglary.

"We do not know where it is or how concentrated," said William Constantelos, chief of the federal

## House Democrats Win a Test Vote On Alternative to Reagan Budget

By Helen Dewar  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — House Democrats, rebounding after two years of budget losses to President Ronald Reagan, have won a preliminary test vote, 230 to 187, on an \$863.5-billion budget that would raise taxes, reduce the Pentagon's spending increase, and restore money that had been cut from scores of social welfare programs.

Although the vote Tuesday was procedural, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, predicted that his party would prevail when the budget itself came to a vote Wednesday.

The House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois, conceded that the "odds don't look all that good" for the Republicans.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, told a group of House Republicans that the Democratic budget "must be defeated."

In Tuesday's vote, which set the rules for Wednesday's voting, the Democrats lost about 20 conservatives and a half-dozen blacks, who were blocked by the rules from introducing their amendments. But Democratic leaders held enough strength to inflict a significant defeat on a united Republican minority.

Despite the procedural nature of Tuesday's vote, debate was largely on the budget itself, with the Republicans accusing the Democrats of trying to force their budget through a reluctant House.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the deputy minority leader, criticized a House Rules Committee decision that foreclosed all amendments except a Republican substitute. "The steamroller was rolling, baby, and there was no stopping," he said.

"How quick they forget," replied Mr. O'Neill. "That's what they were doing last year: running me over with a steamroller."

Republicans also offered sending critics of the content of the budget, which would cut Mr. Reagan's 10-percent increase in military spending after inflation to 4 percent, restore \$33 billion in domestic spending and increase taxes by \$30 billion.

"This budget reverts to big spending as usual for all the goody-goody-type social programs," said Representative Delbert L. Latta of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the Budget Committee.

In a reference to Mr. Reagan,

James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the House majority leader, responded: "He who preaches so piously about deficits has produced the highest deficits in American history."

Mr. Reagan's budget calls for a deficit of \$188.8 billion for fiscal 1984. The Democrats' budget forecasts a \$174.5 billion deficit.

Some of the harshest criticism of the Democratic tactics came from black Democrats, who were prevented by the rules from offering an alternative budget.

"I consider that an insult to the black people, the working people and those who have looked for inspiration to the Congressional Black Caucus budget," said Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan.

in his criticism Tuesday of the Democratic budget, Mr. Reagan said the Democrats would raise taxes by \$315 billion over five years, cancel most of the savings in benefit programs, increase domestic spending by \$181 billion through 1988 and reduce military spending increases to a level below what former President Jimmy Carter had proposed three years ago.

## U.S. Agency May Ease Nuclear Export Rules

By Milton R. Benjamin  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is proposing modified nuclear export rules that critics say would undermine efforts to persuade countries to permit international inspection of all their nuclear facilities.

The changes could also facilitate the sale of atomic reactor components to China by Westinghouse Electric Corp.

The amendments to the commission's export control regulations were approved by three members named by President Ronald Reagan, commission sources said.

The additions were opposed by two previous appointees. They are to be published in the Federal Register for comment within the next two weeks.

Under existing regulations, certain equipment can be exported only to countries that have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or that have agreed to permit the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect all their nuclear facilities.

One of the proposed amendments would remove two major nuclear reactor components — primary coolant pumps and reactor control rods — from that list.

"This change goes a long way toward nullifying congressional intent in enacting the Atomic Energy Act's full-scope safeguards requirement," said Victor Ginsky, a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in a letter to a congressional subcommittee. "Instead of reducing the number of types of equipment which trigger this requirement, the commission should be considering whether additional types of equipment should be added."

A second proposed amendment would create a category of countries that could obtain reactor components without having each export approved individually.

In this group are 15 countries that have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and have

atomic cooperation agreements with the United States. They include four countries that at times have seemed interested in nuclear weapons: South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Indonesia.

The others are Britain, Belgium, Canada, France, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany.

"In essence, this provision would permit a manufacturer to export virtually an entire nuclear reactor without government approval," Mr. Ginsky said.

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**PHILIPS**

# HOW HCI SWITCHED TO TELEX EFFICIENCY

A regular flow of reliable, up-to-date information on local market conditions, prices, stock levels, shipping movements and raw materials, etc., is essential to companies operating in the global market-place. Which is why Holland Chemical International, HCI, is such a heavy user of telex. So heavy, in fact, that telex traffic via its telex network extending throughout Europe, North and South America and other parts of the world, frequently caused congestion, errors and delays at their Amsterdam telex centre.

So HCI looked for a cost-effective way to improve the overall efficiency of its corporate telex communications; a search that ended with the installation of a Philips microprocessor-controlled DSX-40 message switching system.



Now, telex terminals located in various departments are provided with direct access to public and private telex networks via the DSX-40, thus improving the company's telex centre and eliminating telex-room pressure.

Developed specifically for telex, text and data applications, the DSX-40 does for non-voice communications what the private telephone exchange (PABX) does for voice communications. And because the system operates on a store-and-forward basis, telexes can be keyed-in and stored to be forwarded as soon as outgoing lines are free, or during off-peak periods when tariffs are lower.

There is also a Dialogue mode for printed 'conversations' between terminals; messages can be routed to several destinations without re-keying; priority

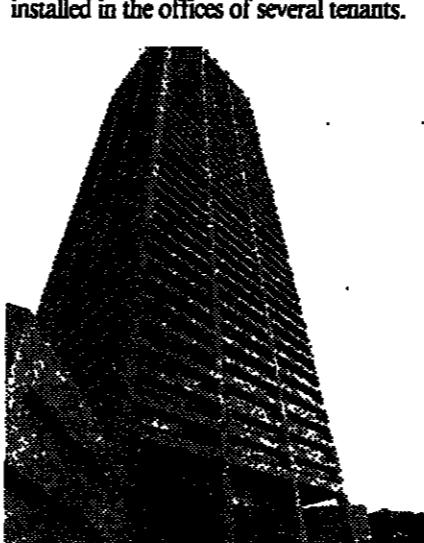
routing (urgent/normal/deferred) permits messages to be transmitted as required, and terminals operating at different speeds or using different electronic codes can communicate via the system. At HCI, for example, word processors operating at speeds of 2400 bits/s are also connected to the DSX-40.

In short, the DSX-40 functions as HCI's 'electronic postman', automatically collecting, storing, retrieving and delivering inter-departmental telexes, memo's, reports and other company documents. Efficiently. Effectively.

Economically. Microprocessor-controlled message switching is one example of how Philips technology is helping business and industry. Here are some more.

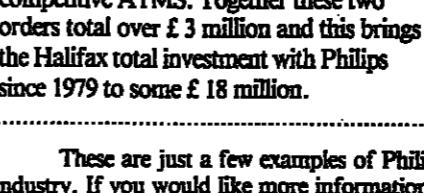
### LIGHT, SOUND AND TELEPHONY FOR OFFICE COMPLEX

The new Shell Tower high-rise office complex in Singapore is equipped with Philips lighting, sound and private telephone systems. The lighting, which includes 6,000 fluorescent luminaires, illuminates all offices, corridors, passages, staircases, lift lobbies and main entrance hall, while a sound distribution network, comprising nine 100W power amplifiers and 450 loudspeakers relays public announcements throughout the building. Private automatic branch exchanges (PABX's) are being installed in the offices of several tenants.



### BRANCH AUTOMATION FOR BUILDING SOCIETY

The world's largest building society, the Halifax, whose 600 branches in Britain are fully automated with Philips PTS5000 financial systems, has ordered further front and back office equipment in a network expansion programme to automate new branches opening over the next two years. During the last five years Halifax has opened 200 branch offices and currently has, including 1,800 agencies, a total of 2,400 outlets in Britain. In addition, 100 automatic teller machines, ATMs, will be installed in key centres throughout Britain beginning mid 1983. The Philips ATMs were being selected after operational trials with competitive ATMs. Together these two orders total over £3 million and this brings the Halifax total investment with Philips since 1979 to some £18 million.



### THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDING SOCIETY

Weetabix Limited in the U.K. has installed a Philips closed circuit television system at its Burton Latimer factory, near Kettering. The system features advanced technology 'video motion' detection units which enable particular areas to be viewed by the cameras. Any movement within the selected area triggers an alarm to alert security personnel. Two cameras, strategically positioned to monitor site entrances, internal roads and employee car parks, can be panned, tilted and zoomed remotely from the central control room.

Special infra-red lighting units enable cameras to operate at low light levels and at night. In addition, 'peak white' limiters prevent car headlights and site lighting glare from degrading the video monitor pictures. This is the second Philips CCTV system to be installed at Weetabix's Burton Latimer plant.



### WEETABIX LTD.

These are just a few examples of Philips advanced technology in business and industry. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Corporate Planning and Marketing Support, VOA-0217, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Telex: 35000 PHTC NL. Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

LIGHT, SOUND AND TELEPHONY FOR OFFICE COMPLEX

BRANCH AUTOMATION FOR BUILDING SOCIETY

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SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

## Defector's Story Backs Theory of KGB Plot

(Continued from Page 1)  
learned from Mr. Savov has checked out. They would not offer examples.

Meanwhile, the Italian authorities say they are carefully building their own case and have had some success in substantiating the information provided by Mr. Agca. Mr. Martella, the magistrate heading the investigation of the shooting, was asked in his office recently if he had any corroboration of Mr. Agca's testimony.

He replied: "Do you think Antonov would be in jail one more day, one more hour, without such facts?" He was referring to the Bulgarian airline official accused of being Mr. Agca's accomplice.

Mr. Martella would not discuss the supporting evidence of Bulgarian involvement, invoking Italy's strict judicial secrecy statutes, but the investigation by The Times has established that it included witnesses, documents and testimony from others directly involved in the case.

The Italian sources said some of the corroboration had come from Luigi Scricciolo, a high official of Unione Italiana del Lavoro, a labor organization, who was arrested last year on investigation of a reported link to the Red Brigades. He is also being investigated in connection with charges of involvement with the Bulgarians.

Mr. Scricciolo's lawyer, Guilliano Torrebruno, said: "I can tell you for sure that there was a Bulgarian connection in the murder plot against the pope, although my client was not involved." He added that he could not discuss the facts supporting his belief because of the judicial secrecy laws.

The investigation of Bulgarian espionage activities in Italy is headed by Judge Ferdinand Imposato and is being conducted independently of the inquiry into the assassination attempt on the pope.

Italian sources close to the espionage investigation said they have established that two of the three Bulgarians named by Mr. Agca as helping him plan the assassination of the pope were involved in other intelligence operations.

They identified the two as Mr. Antonov and Todor Ayavaz, 39, a cashier in the Bulgarian Embassy who returned to Sofia after Mr. Agca began to confess last May.

Mr. Agca and Mr. Scricciolo both picked out the picture of Mr. Ayavaz as one of the Bulgarian agents with whom they had been in

contact when separately shown an album of 56 Bulgarians serving in posts in Rome, according to the Italian authorities.

They also said Mr. Antonov was seen meeting with Mr. Agca at the Archimede Hotel in Rome in mid-January 1981, while Lech Walesa, the leader of the independent Polish union Solidarity, was visiting Italy and being escorted by Mr. Scricciolo as a representative of his union.

Mr. Antonov and Mr. Ayavaz were among four Bulgarians and four Italians officially informed this month that they were under investigation in connection with a possible conspiracy to kill Mr. Walesa during his trip to Rome.

The initial information on the purported plot to kill Mr. Walesa came from Mr. Agca. He told the Italian magistrate that Mr. Antonov and Mr. Ayavaz had discussed with him killing the Polish labor leader with a car bomb, but that the plot was never carried out because of logistical difficulties, according to Italian investigators.

They said that one instance when the subject of killing Mr. Walesa came up, Mr. Agca told them, was during a meeting with Mr. Antonov at the Archimede Hotel. The Italian authorities said they have been able to verify that the two men met there, undermining the central contention of Mr. Antonov that he not only never discussed any assassination plots with Mr. Agca but also never had any contact with him.

Giuseppe Consolo, Mr. Antonov's lawyer, said: "Antonov has sworn to me that he never met, spoke to or saw Agca in his life before being brought together for a confrontation in prison. If it is demonstrated that they even shook hands, I will quit the case as a matter of honor."

Mr. Antonov has been caught in repeated contradictions by his interrogators, according to a Bulgarian defector, Velitchko Peitchev, who visited him in prison. Mr.

### Bavarian Copter Crash

The Associated Press

TEISENDORF, West Germany

— Three persons died when a rescue helicopter piloted by Norbert Müller, one of the West German border police's crack helicopter pilots, crashed near this alpine town during a snowstorm Tuesday night, Bavarian police reported Wednesday.

### Moslem Extremists To Be Tried by Egypt

United Press International

CAIRO — Egypt decided

Wednesday to put 76 Moslem

extremists on trial before the state

security court on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government by armed force.

Attorney General Ragaa El-Arabi said the defendants, who belong to the clandestine Al Jihad (Holy War) group, "were involved in a criminal complicity aimed at changing the state constitution and form of government by force."

They said that he had provided detailed information about the apartments, furnishings, telephone

boots to escort our ships out of

Bulgarian waters and rescue vessels

to bring them back if they ran into

rough weather.

Mr. Celenk is one of two men

who the Italian authorities feel can

provide the conclusive testimony to

back up Mr. Agca's charges of Bul-

garian involvement in the plot to

kill the pope, but it appears unlike-

ly that he will be allowed to leave

Bulgaria.

The Turkish foreign minister,

İtter Turken, visited Sofia late

last month and asked for Mr.

Celenk's extradition. But the minis-

ter said in an interview on his re-

turn to Ankara that while the Bul-

garians promised they would not

send Mr. Celenk to any other coun-

try but Turkey, he could not obtain

a commitment that Mr. Celenk

would be extradited to Turkey.

Even if the Bulgarians did send

him back to Turkey, Mr. Celenk

is said to have paid so many bribes to

pave his smuggling routes in Tur-

key that the Italians question

whether the Turkish authorities

would press him to talk.

Although there is a question

whether Mr. Celenk or Mr. Anto-

nov, the Bulgarian air official

now in prison in Rome, will ever

confess, the Italian magistrate, Mr.

Martella, who has been unraveling

the tangled skein of evidence sur-

rounding the assassination at-

tempt, seems confident that he can

sort through the mass of informa-

tion still to be checked "within this

year" and then make his recom-

mendation to the prosecutor.



## Japan Winning War on Pollution

### Official Steps Save a Former Ecological Basket Case

By Tracy Dahlby  
Washington Post Service

"Things just got so bad," says an executive at a major steel company

who did not want to be named, "that we finally realized that pollution didn't pay and that we'd eventually kill ourselves on these small islands." He says his company

routinely spent 25 percent of its

yearly multimillion-dollar outlays

on pollution control equipment.

Still, the government's Environmental Agency keeps close watch

on potential polluters. Japan has

roughly 20,000 hazardous waste

generators that produce about 1.5

billion pounds (682 million kilo-

grams) of toxic waste each year, all

of which, officials assert, is dis-

posed of properly.

All forms of open dumping have

been outlawed. The government

oversees about 1,000 sites around

the country where toxic wastes are

placed in concrete containers after

chemical processing and buried

deep underground to prevent

leaching into water supplies.

Despite the once staggering mag-

nitude of toxic waste problems

here, national and local govern-

ments have spent only \$275 million

over the last decade on the 60 areas

that have been officially targeted

for rehabilitation.

Bungaku Watanae, a leading

environmental activist, concedes:

"The most flagrant episodes of toxic

waste poisoning have now been

halted because of the accumulated

efforts of government and busi-

ness." But he asserts that a silent

spring of deadly chemicals contin-

ues to bubble under the country's

topsoil and at the bottom of its

waterways.

Environmentalists also cite To-

kyo for giving local government the

responsibility for enforcing anti-

pollution regulations. Local au-

thorities are apt to treat major viola-

tions more leniently, because of the

pressures that powerful hometown

industries might be able to exert.

They also contend that the Envi-

ronmental Agency, which was cre-

ated in 1971, has little power and is

often outmaneuvered by more

protectionist departments such as the

Ministry of International Trade

and Industry, which is charged

with watching out for the interests

of big business.

## Soviet Mathematician, I.M. Vinogradov, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ivan M. Vin-

ogradov, 92, a leading Soviet

mathematician, died Sunday in

Moscow, Tass reported Tuesday.

Dr. Vinogradov, as director of

the Institute of Mathematics since

1932, virtually controlled mathe-

matics in the Soviet Union for the

past half century. He had suf-

fered from heart trouble for several

years.

Member of Parliament for

Rhonda since 1974, he was under-

secretary of state for Wales in the

last Labor government. A by-elec-

tion will be held to fill his seat,

which he won with a huge majority

of 31,481 votes in the 1979 general

election. Located in Welsh coal-

fields, it is regarded as the safest

Labour seat in Britain.

■ Other deaths:

Ashley Phelan, 69, chairman of

the board of the Times-Picayune

Publishing Corp. and a prominent

New Orleans attorney, Monday of

heart failure.

William Zale, 79, a Russian im-

igrant who with his brother Mo-

ses built a jewelry store into the

Zale chain, with 1,600 jewelry,

footwear,

## Again, Saint Laurent Has the Fashion Lead

*A Lesson in Tact and Technique: Slim, Trim, Short — and Elegant*

By Hebe Dorsey

*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent showed on Wednesday and, once again, came out the undisputed leader of fashion. After a spiffy week of fashion shows, when one saw everything, including a lot of junk, the Saint Laurent collection had a purifying effect.

In an interview earlier, Saint

**PARIS FASHIONS**

Laurent said he was at a crossroads in his career, where "I feel beyond and outside fashion." Nobody could put it more aptly. Saint Laurent, who will be the only living designer honored by New York Metropolitan Museum of Art's Fashion Institute in December, is already in some kind of fashion pantheon.

His collection, a lesson in tact and technique, put forward strict elegance as against folkloric razzmatazz. The look is slim, trim and short. The body is a slender column, which Saint Laurent balances with big sleeves, almost leg-of-mutton.

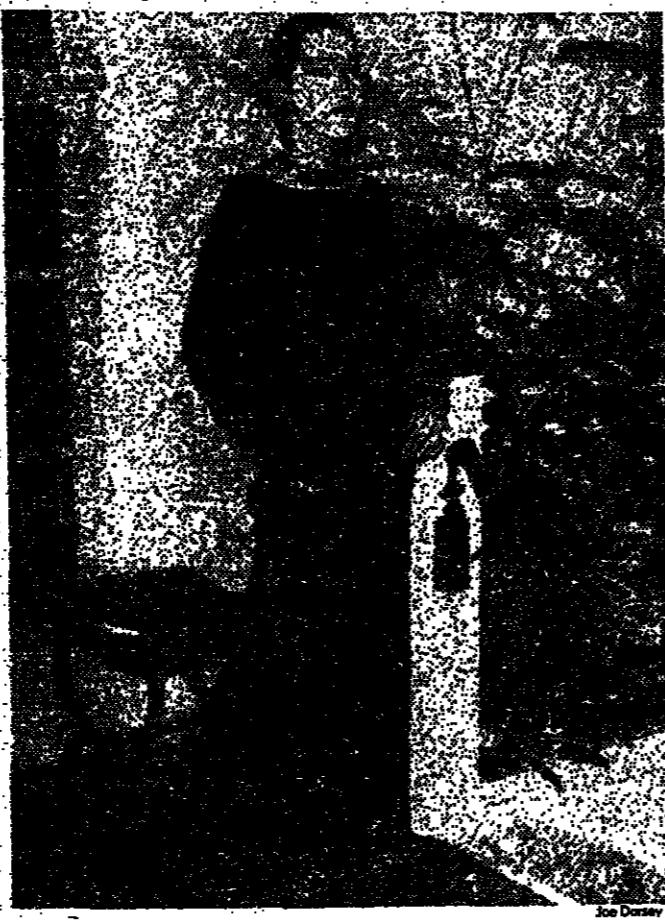
Wanted to him look like Catherine Deneuve, who sat there in the front row Wednesday: "blonde and beautiful, with that slightly diffident Parisian aloofness that makes for devastating chic."

While keeping to his look, he came up with enough news to satisfy the most demanding customer. New strong themes included the sweater, which he did for every hour of the day — in jersey, knit, crepe, printed satin and fake leopard or panther. These were worn over short and skimpy skirts and his new velvet pants. The sweater-and-skirt look also dominated the evening picture, but they were deluxe ones with sequined sleeves or backs.

Having introduced the long coat in his last couture collection, Saint Laurent gave one of the most interesting coat stories in town. Some were slender and slit; others, long in the torso and full in the hip, were more voluminous with big sleeves and double rows of buttons or frog fastening. But as a rule, his favorite is still the masculine overcoat, which he did in a number of fabrics, including a mellow camel's hair.

Velvet, always a big deal at Saint Laurent's, became even bigger than usual, with velvet everything, including high-heel pumps. Tender velvet collars and cuffs took the edge off clothes made of menswear fabrics.

Again, Saint Laurent proved that he knows what he is doing.



A black velvet evening gown by Yves Saint Laurent.

## Manila Prelate Urges End to U.S. Arms Aid

*United Press International*

MANILA — Cardinal Jaime Sin, the most powerful church official in the Philippines, urged the United States Wednesday to end military aid to the Philippines, saying U.S. weapons were being used to massacre Filipinos.

Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila, told a gathering of business leaders that he was sending messages to bishops of industrialized countries asking them to help halt arms shipments to the country.

"It would be an insult to the Christian morality of our First World [developed countries] brethren if their generosity were translated into weapons that enable Filipinos to kill Filipinos with greater dispatch," Cardinal Sin said.

He was asked if he was referring to next month's talks reviewing an agreement in 1979 whereby the United States pledged to give the Philippines \$500 million in military sales credits and economic support over five years in return for unhampered use of the Subic naval base and Clark Air Base.

Cardinal Sin said: "We do not deny that we need subsidy from that great country but it should be

given first of all to education. It should not be in the form of weapons because then we will be killing the same countrymen of ours because of their political beliefs."

About 200 people have died in fighting between government troops and communist guerrillas seeking to overthrow the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

And it is a continuing source of frustration to those dealing with the MIA issue that Mr. Garwood — because of legal defenses and litigation pending over back pay — has never been officially debriefed.

Cardinal Sin urged the United States to end military aid to the Philippines.

He said: "We do not want to be a part of this killing."

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Freeze Debate

As a vehicle of generalized protest, the nuclear freeze proposal before the House of Representatives has helped induce Ronald Reagan to start adjusting some of his arms control positions. He has toned down his statements on nuclear war and begun to explore compromise in the Euromissile talks. The freeze proposal has also become an agent of nuclear education for Congress. In our view, however, the proposal itself is bad public policy. This has to be said despite the improvements made in the freeze resolution in the House debate, which resumes next month.

It is good that the larger strategic goal now inscribed in the resolution is "essential equivalence in overall nuclear capabilities" — a vague formula but one acceptable to many if not most conservatives. The resolution no longer assumes, simplistically, that Mr. Reagan can abandon his START priority of reductions in strategic forces and bring into being "an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze." It acknowledges that it remains to be decided "when and how" to achieve this goal.

A larger difficulty is revealed, however, by the "special attention" the resolution now accords to "destabilizing weapons," those that give either side a first-strike capability. This language goes to a major and central defect of a freeze — that it would block new programs designed to take Soviet and American nuclear forces off a hair trigger, to create more "stability." The term "arms race" can be very load-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## For Universal Service

When Jacob Needleman, a professor of philosophy at San Francisco State University, went to California to teach in 1962, he was struck by young people's interest in religious thought. "I realized," he later wrote, "that the moral vacuum of our culture" was driving them to reach out for new ideas. He sensed "a raw hunger for transcendence."

Which of us has not had a similar sense about young people searching for a higher purpose, for causes larger than themselves? It is, arguably, the same hunger that draws young people to the Reverend Moon and other cults. It is, arguably, why many Americans, and not only the young, feel uneasy about the egocentrism of modern society.

Public figures seem to sense the hunger. In a recent morally fervid speech, President Ronald Reagan assailed sexual permissiveness at home and, God on our side, communism abroad. On the same day New York's Mayor Ed Koch spoke on "the spirit of altruism which is a basic part of every human being." But his speech, like one delivered two days earlier by Franklin Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation, was affirmative, advocating an idea that could powerfully meet the moral hunger: universal service.

It is hardly a new idea. William James advocated it in his famous 1910 essay, "The Moral Equivalent of War." Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower favored it.

Various versions differ; for instance, should it be compulsory or voluntary? But the underlying idea is the same: All citizens some time after turning 18, should give a year or more of military or civilian service.

The idea appeals to a strikingly broad spectrum of interests. On one side are those concerned about the cost and quality of the volunteer army, who worry that the Soviet Union spends only a quarter of its military budget on pay while America spends more than half of its. On the other side are people concerned about the empty lives of urban youth who lack work, or even hope of work. In between are people interested in protecting the environment, serving the schools, helping the elderly. And for all parts of the spectrum there is the appeal of helping young people of every class seek fulfillment in something larger than self.

If universal service possesses such universal

virtue, why didn't America embrace it long ago? Because the difficulties look as daunting as the benefits look compelling.

Compulsory service would be vulnerable to legal attack as involuntary servitude; the Constitution specifies conscription only for the military. That is not an overwhelming objection. One might as well describe compulsory school attendance as servitude. Still, Americans do not find compulsion easy to accept.

Would there be enough genuinely useful work for the 3 million-plus people who turn 18 each year? Franklin Thomas cites an Urban Institute study showing social needs that could absorb all of them in service jobs without displacing other workers. Mayor Koch offers an array of urban examples like pruning street trees, escorting the elderly and putting new locks on burglar-victims' doors.

Would not many jobs, urban or rural, be unacceptable, difficult, degrading? The mayor calls upon us on "the spirit of altruism which is a basic part of every human being." But his speech, like one delivered two days earlier by Franklin Thomas, president of the Ford Foundation, was affirmative, advocating an idea that could powerfully meet the moral hunger: universal service.

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— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Good News for Europe

There is no such thing as irreversible progress, and that is true in particular of the building of Europe. Supporters of the Community shudder when they look back and suppose what would probably have happened if Mr. Mitterrand had come down on the side of those elements in his Socialist Party who favored removing the franc from the European Monetary System. In the present political and economic circumstances, leaving the EMS would have signified a choice with ramifications far beyond the monetary domain.

It would have meant adopting protective trade measures, which, without being formally incompatible with the Community's rules, would have violated its spirit. Above all, the economic policy implied in such a choice could only have accentuated the difference in

the directions France and its partners are taking, and aggravated the danger of a split.

Is it too much to say that what was at stake in the last few days was 25 years of French European policy, of French foreign policy, perhaps including French-German friendship? To be convinced, one need only note the anti-German tone of some [French] commentary.

Bonn saw the seriousness of the situation.

All of West German policy, including security

considerations, would be upset by a European crisis caused by a French withdrawal. Accordingly, the Kohl government did its utmost to achieve a compromise.

What will the Community do to prevent the return of such dangers? ... In foreign economic policy, priority must be given to a more assertive, more radical Community preference, even vis-à-vis the United States.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

### FROM OUR MARCH 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Chinese Denounce Japan

SHANGHAI — Anti-Japanese sentiments have reached the high-water mark in Canton. At the meeting called to express indignation at the settlement of the Tatsu-Maru incident, more than 50,000 people were present. The building in which the meeting was held was draped in mourning. Among the 20 speakers was a boy of 12. His declamation in favor of a boycott of everything Japanese stirred his hearers to tears. Carried away by enthusiasm, they divested themselves of their Japanese-made clothing and, flinging it into a heap, made a huge bonfire. At the meeting it was proposed to impeach Yuan Shi Kai for his weakness in yielding to the Japanese demands.

#### 1933: Big Powers Outvoted

GENEVA — The "dictatorship" of the great powers has failed in its first effort to ride roughshod over the small states of Europe. Adjournment of the disarmament conference, pending further political discussions, was blocked, and the debate on the British draft convention was scheduled for today. The important delegations went back to their hotels to unpack. Poland and the Little Entente, with the cooperation of Arthur Henderson, chairman of the conference, outmaneuvered them, humbled them by a public vote, and served a warning that not the Mississipi "peace club" but the conference itself would remain master of its comings and goings.

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## Superpower Etiquette Recommends Self-Control

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Listening to the Reagan administration's top figures talk about communist objectives in Central America or the Middle East — what Ronald Reagan calls pursuit of "eventual domination of all peoples of the Earth" — set me to thinking about the East-West confrontation that most people thought at the time was as close as you would want to get to World War III: the Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

Some now say that it was overrated, although none who went through it felt so then. But my point has to do with the aftermath. President Kennedy, according to Theodore Sorensen, "laid down the line we were all to follow — no boasting, no gloating, not even a claim of victory." Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. has Mr. Kennedy musing later that "every setback has the seeds of its own reprisals." It was this "combination of toughness and restraint ... that dazzled the world."

Now these were not exactly dispassionate accounts. But if Ronald Reagan believes that what Lenin said in 1920 is as valid for Yuri Andropov in 1983 — that there is no room for evolution or a measure of diversity within the Soviet monolith or among Marxist-Leninists in or out of power around the world — he is offering a theory that suffers from a lack of restraint. He and his principal lieutenants are also exhibiting the very absence of that tough-mindedness that recognizes complexity and accepts unflinchingly the prospect of protracted and inconclusive confrontation with no neat wins or losses.

Yet, barring some catastrophic mishap, that is the prospect just about everywhere.

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## SCIENCE

## Rock From Mars? The Evidence Grows

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

**M**INNEAPOLIS — A grayish-brown chunk of rock meteorite found on the ice of Antarctica four years ago has triggered a wave of excitement through the laboratories of planetary scientists. Its drab appearance belies its apparently exotic provenance. The rock very likely comes from Mars.

If scientists are right about this and the evidence is becoming more and more persuasive, the meteorite would assume an importance in the history of science comparable to that of the first moon rocks returned by the Apollo astronauts. It would be the first known object from another planet to reach the Earth. It would afford scientists their first chance to study in detail the chemistry and geology of Mars.

Tests on pieces of the meteorite have recently erased some of the uncertainty about its Martian origin. After an analysis of gases trapped in the meteorite, Dr. Robert O. Pepin, a University of Minnesota physicist emerged from his laboratory and exclaimed: "It's from Mars. I don't think there's any doubt."

Later, checking his enthusiasm, Dr. Pepin modified his assessment, saying: "The evidence is extremely strong, but still not conclusive."

That seems to be the attitude of most scientists who have examined the meteorite and compared notes last week at the annual Lunar and Planetary Science Conference in Houston. The rock's volcanic history, age and chemistry all suggest that it originated on Mars. The only serious problem, according to scientists, is the question of how the rock could have escaped Mars.

Dr. Donald D. Bogard, a geologist at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, custodian for this and other rare meteorites, said "impressive geochemical evidence" had now moved physicists to think hard about "circumstances in which you can get fragments off Mars."

One promising idea is that an asteroid hit Mars with such force that it not only tore rocky fragments out of the surface but it also turned permission to steam, and that helped to propel the rocks to velocities that enabled them to break free of Martian gravity.

Such imaginative thinking follows several years of detective work in which scientists followed a trail of clues extracted from the meteorite to make a case for a likely Martian connection. At first they were sure only that this was a most unusual specimen.

The 17.5-pound rock, eight inches in diameter, was picked up in 1979 at the Elephant Moraine near Antarctica's McMurdo Sound by a team of U.S. scientists. The team,



NASA Meteorite, 8 inches in diameter, may be from Mars.

Dr. Bogard decided a few months ago to analyze some of the glass for any trapped gases.

There were signs in its radioactive components that the rock had been subjected to a violent shock 180 million years ago. The shock was from the event, scientists reason, that dislodged the rock from its parent body. The event might have been an asteroid impact, which would have heated the rock and driven some of the surrounding atmosphere into it.

Sure enough, Dr. Bogard found trapped in the glass some so-called noble gases — neon, argon, krypton and xenon — strikingly similar in abundance to those of the Martian atmosphere, as determined by the two Viking missions to Mars in 1976. Scientists then abandoned lingering notions that the rock might be terrestrial and gave even more serious thought to Mars.

Discussing the results later in the day with Dr. Alfred O. Nier, another Minnesota scientist, who headed one of the Viking atmospheric science teams, Dr. Pepin said the problem might be some "contamination" from ordinary nitrogen that the rock absorbed during processing in the laboratory. Greater care would have to be taken in subsequent tests to boil off this nitrogen. Or it could be, Nier suggested, that the Martian atmosphere was different 180 million years ago, when the glass trapped the gas, from what it was at the time of the Viking missions.

If Dr. Pepin was disappointed, he did not betray it. "That rock just 'smells' like Mars," he remarked.

As the geochemists marshaled their evidence, physicists addressed the question of how the rocks could have achieved the velocity of 31 miles per second necessary to fly off Mars. Many scientists doubt that a rock can be accelerated to such an escape velocity without breaking apart. And if it could, why then have there apparently not been many fragments blasted free of the moon with its lower gravity, and sent hurtling to Earth?

An explanation may be the permafrost that scientists believe lies beneath the surface of Mars. This would account for where the water is that periodically has sculpted the Martian landscape. An asteroid blasting the surface could vaporize permafrost and create a sort of steam catapult that would impart an additional burst of energy to rocky debris flying away from the impact.

Dr. George Wetherill of the Carnegie Institution, who suggested the steam-catalyst idea, remains skeptical. "I'm not sure it works," he said. "And once you get something off Mars, there's still the problem of understanding how the material would get into an Earth-crossing trajectory so it could eventually land here."

But sooner or later, Dr. Wetherill said, as it becomes more likely that pieces of Mars have reached the Earth, scientists will figure out some explanation of how it could happen."

Even so, definitive proof that scientists now have in their hands pieces of Mars, Dr. Bogard said, may have to wait until astronauts or robot spacecraft bring back Martian samples. The United States has no plans for such an undertaking.

## Hypochondria: Cost and Confusion

By Al Rossiter Jr.

United Press International

**W**ASHINGTON — Friends can joke about it, relatives may just put it up, and many doctors ignore it, but two psychiatrists say hypochondria is a problem that needs more attention.

For one thing, they say people who have an abnormal anxiety over their health and imagine they have one disease after another are costing millions of dollars from the U.S. health care system.

Dr. Arthur J. Barsky and Dr. Gerald L. Klerman of the Massachusetts General Hospital say one expert has estimated that the "worried well" are responsible for 50 percent of the cost in the United States of adult general health care outside the hospital.

"These are the 'sheek chart' patients who visit many different doctors for the same symptoms, who obtain multiple sub-specialty consultations, and who receive repeated extensive and costly diagnostic examinations," Dr. Barsky and Dr. Klerman said in an article in the March issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry.

They said hypochondriacs arouse little scientific interest because "they present physicians with illness accompanied by little or no disease."

The two psychiatrists said it is not clear if hypochondria is a separate mental illness. They said it may simply be a cluster of illness attitudes and behaviors "that are no more psychiatric in nature than, for example, the cluster of characteristic attitudes and behaviors exhibited by the political activists, the religious crusaders or the perpetual students."

Alternatively, hypochondriac

may simply be an exaggerated interest in bodily function and health, akin to that which occurs in some fashion models and body builders and ballet dancers."

Dr. Barsky and Dr. Klerman said researchers have developed four concepts for hypochondriac:

• That it is a psychiatric disorder in which one unrealistically interprets body sensations as being abnormal, leading to the fear that one has a serious disease. Pain is the most common symptom, and patients bark at any suggestion that any psychological factors might be involved.

• That it is a social learned behavior in which patients discover

that illness allows them to assume a role that will elicit sympathy and attention, excuse them from responsibilities and maybe even provide financial compensation.

• That it is a method of expressing dependency or a defense against low self-esteem. Some researchers say it may be more tolerant for an individual to feel that something is wrong with his body than to feel that something is wrong with the self.

• That it is a perceptual abnormality in which patients amplify body sensations, believing they are more noxious or intense than would normal people. What the

normal individual perceives as abdominal tightness or pressure, for example, the hypochondriac experiences as abdominal pain.

These multiple meanings and confusing connotations persist because our knowledge is too meager," Dr. Barsky and Dr. Klerman wrote.

"We know little, and understand even less, about these patients who are so prevalent in general medical practice."

They said the rising cost of medical care and the increasing prevalence of chronic disease "makes it imperative to better understand illness behavior and sick role behavior."

## Study Plays Down Caffeine Effects

By Edward K. DeLong

United Press International

**W**ASHINGTON — A new review of studies on the effects of caffeine has found that moderate caffeine consumption poses little or no health threat to most people.

The survey by the American Council on Science and Health specifically disputes claims that caffeine can cause such serious health problems as cancer, birth defects, heart disease, peptic ulcers or high blood pressure.

Noting that caffeine is a stimulant drug, however, the report recommended that nursing mothers and women who are pregnant or attempting to become pregnant limit their daily consumption. Body changes during pregnancy make women and their unborn children especially vulnerable to caffeine's effects, it said.

"Recent publicity has created a climate of fear about caffeine that is completely out of proportion to the substance's real health impact," said Dr. Elizabeth M. Whelan, executive director of the independent, nonprofit council. "In fact, caffeine as generally consumed in foods, beverages and over-the-counter drugs is not a threat to the health of most people."

Dr. Whelan said some people who consume large amounts of products containing caffeine may, however, experience problems such as chronic headaches, sleep disturbances, rapid heart beat, anxiety, stomach upset and depression.

The study said such problems can occur at daily consumption levels equivalent to 4-5 cups of brewed coffee, 10-12 cups of instant coffee, 10-12 cups of tea, 15 servings of 12-ounce caffeinated soft drinks, two pounds of chocolate candy or six doses of caffeine-containing over-the-counter drugs.

"Approximately 11 million Americans consume at least this amount of caffeine daily," the study said.

Caffeine is a naturally occurring chemical found in a wide variety of food and medicine including coffee, tea, cocoa, chocolate, soft drinks, cold remedies and pain relievers.

The council said its review was prompted by the debate over health effects of caffeine and by publicity soft-drink manufacturers have launched to advertise caffeine-free versions of their cola products, which are projected to capture 8-10 percent of the market within a few years.

Dr. Barsky and Dr. Klerman

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1983

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## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

## Prudential-Bache's President Says Research, Trading Now Global

Fast breaking developments in such dynamic fields as biotechnology, robotics and high technology are making "the world of investments borderless," says George L. Ball, president of Prudential-Bache Securities.

No longer can stock analysts in these industries follow only U.S. companies, he notes, with foreign companies so much in the hunt.

Mr. Ball pointed out that Bache's robotics expert, Laura Conigliaro, frequently travels to Japan for updates on "computer integrated manufacturing" and Tokyo-based Kuniko Fukuda, a Bache analyst specializing in telecommunications equipment and semiconductors, often crosses the Pacific eastward to compare U.S. research efforts in Silicon Valley.

Mr. Ball, now in Europe during one of his own frequent trips abroad, also observed that several Scandinavian companies are in the vanguard of biotechnology, and that any discussion of the industry by analysts must include reports of their latest discoveries.

"The trading side of the investment business is also becoming global," he said, noting that around-the-clock markets exist now for many stocks, plus U.S. government bonds. Bache, he added, even makes a market in London for a number of widely traded stocks before the opening of the New York Stock Exchange.

Europeans with whom he has spoken are impressed with how the United States is taming inflation, Mr. Ball said, "making them increasingly confident about U.S. markets." More than at any time in the past 10 years, he added, "They seem to be viewing our country as a haven ... a refuge ... for at least a chunk of their investment funds."

Commenting on Wall Street, he said: "Paradoxically, what may be required to keep fueling it higher is the prospect of a lackluster economic recovery. Too robust an expansion too soon risks igniting inflation fears again, prompting Mr. Volcker and the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates and dampen enthusiasm for stocks."

The dozen stocks that Bache is highlighting this week are Watkins Johnson, IBM, Varian Associates, Veeco Instruments, Pneumo, General Dynamics, Loral, Anacomp, Litmark, Raytheon, National Medical Enterprise and Johnson & Johnson.

"Reviewing individual chart patterns, we continue to find few stocks which look sufficiently vulnerable to suggest that overall the market is in severe trouble," said Charles Comer, Bache's chief technical analyst.

"We continue to believe that underlying support — as close as the 1080-1100 area — will prove to be adequate in the face of currently evident selling pressure. At the same time, however, we do not see enough strong chart patterns to anticipate a quick resumption of earlier strength."

## Caution Urged for Near Term

Thomson McKinnon's technical analyst, Jack Solomon, also sees support in that same area, which should "cushion and absorb reactions." Yet he suggests caution for the near term "because of the increasing selectivity of the rallies and the prospect of a selling phase in April."

John P. Trueblood, who has made a swing through Europe every couple of months for the last 10 years as senior vice president for the Los Angeles-based brokerage firm of Bateman Eichler Hill Richards, admits that he's haunted somewhat by the remark recently in Paris of a leading French portfolio manager:

"I can't sell stocks now because I wouldn't know what to do with the funds — where to find attractive new stocks for re-investing the money."

The attitude that nothing remains cheap on Wall Street reminds Mr. Trueblood of the thinking that had prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic in late 1981, before the high-flying energy stocks broke so badly the next year. He says that it's a clear sign now that the market is overbought.

Nevertheless, he noted that Europeans generally remain bullish on Wall Street, with high technology, retailing, defense and restaurant chains the favored groups. British money managers are heavily invested, he said, "and continue to look for aggressive ideas."

"Swiss portfolios on average are still 60 to 80 percent in bonds, and I don't see much funds flowing into equities, although we believe the major move in the bond market is over."

## French Fully Invested

He added that the French are more fully invested in U.S. stocks, despite government controls, while Dutch bankers are "pretty much out of the market," focusing on their own bull market in Amsterdam and staying in guilders.

"By and large, European money managers prefer stocks with a one-decision story — a growth stock they can buy and hold on for five years," Mr. Trueblood said. "They're less flexible than their American counterparts, who because of pressure for high performance, tend to be trigger-happy about buying and selling."

Stocks qualifying as cyclical and turnaround situations have less appeal to Europeans, he added, because two decisions — when to buy and when to sell — must be made. However, two Bateman Eichler buy recommendations in this latter category that he found some success selling in Europe were Greyhound and Carter Hawley Hale.

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 23, excluding bank services charges.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Amsterdam	5.225	5.299	5.225	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	5.240	
Brussels (a)	4.815	5.023	5.018	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	5.025	
London (b)	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	2.045	
Milan	1,444.45	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00	2,109.00		
New York	1.4016	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	0.815	
Paris	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	2.0725	
Vienna	2.085	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	3.0444	
ECU	0.7116	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	0.8221	
15DR	1.0777	1.7305	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	2.4118	

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\*) Units of 100 (\*\*) Units of 1,000

## INTEREST RATES

March 23

## Eurocurrency Deposits

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dollar	9.52	9.56	9.59	9.61	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.69	9.71	9.73	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.83	9.85	9.87	9.89	9.91	9.93	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.01	10.03	
5-month	9.52	9.56	9.59	9.61	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.69	9.71	9.73	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.83	9.85	9.87	9.89	9.91	9.93	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.01	10.03	
1-year	9.52	9.56	9.59	9.61	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.69	9.71	9.73	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.83	9.85	9.87	9.89	9.91	9.93	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.01	10.03	
2-year	9.52	9.56	9.59	9.61	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.69	9.71	9.73	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.83	9.85	9.87	9.89	9.91	9.93	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.01	10.03	
3-year	9.52	9.56	9.59	9.61	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.69	9.71	9.73	9.75	9.77	9.79	9.81	9.83	9.85	9.87	9.89	9.91	9.93	9.95	9.97	9.99	10.01	10.03	
5-year	9.52	9.56	9.59	9.61	9.63	9.65	9.67	9.69	9.71	9.73	9.7															



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Mediator Hopeful of Averting Strike Against Eastern Airlines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of the U.S. National Mediation Board and Wednesday that he is "reasonably confident" that bargainers for Eastern Airlines and the machinists union will reach a contract settlement before the union's strike deadline.

Robert Harris, the board's chairman, briefed reporters at midday on the status of negotiations aimed at averting a strike against the financially troubled air carrier by members of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

"Considerable progress has been made," Mr. Harris said. "At this point, I have some optimism that we're going to make it before the deadline," which the union had set for midnight Wednesday.

But Mr. Harris, who has been relaying messages between the two negotiating committees in lieu of face-to-face negotiations, refused to specify what areas of agreement might have been found.

## Shell U.K. Offers Investment Plan

LONDON (UPI) — Shell U.K. Oil unveiled an investment program Wednesday that could involve the spending of up to \$200 million (31.18 billion) a year in the North Sea for the rest of the decade. The action came only a week after the government announced measures designed to ease the tax burden on new North Sea oilfields.

Shell, whose partnership with Esso comprises the largest North Sea operating consortium, already had been considering reactivating the development program at its Tern discovery site east of Shetland, Scotland.

John Jennings, Shell Exploration's managing director, said he hoped to be able a year from now to firm up plans for the first of new projects, which could involve Shell in investment of \$250 million to \$400 million a year until 1990. A similar amount would be put up by Esso under the 50-50 partnership.

## Baldwin-United May Win Delay

NEW YORK (NYT) — Financially hard-pressed Baldwin-United Corp. may be given until June 30 to repay about \$800 million in short-term debts, banking sources say.

A formal announcement of the loan extension was delayed, these sources said Tuesday, because one creditor has not agreed to go along with the extension for the big financial services company.

About \$440 million of the debt, from eight or 10 lenders led by Manufacturers Hanover Trust, was due on March 14, but the creditors gave the company a two-week extension.

## Enserch to Buy Engineering Firm

DALLAS (Reuters) — Enserch Corp. said Wednesday that it has signed an agreement to purchase for an undisclosed amount of cash Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd., a privately owned process engineering company based in London.

The agreement is subject to confirmation that Britain does not intend to refer the acquisition to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

## Itel's Reorganization Plan Gains

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Facing a July 1 deadline, Itel Corp. reported Wednesday that the U.S. Bankruptcy Court here has issued a conditional order confirming the leasing company's Chapter 11 plan of reorganization.

The court said the company must fulfill two conditions before the plan can go into effect, according to Itel. The conditions are final settlement of the Itel securities class action lawsuit and reduction of certain unsecured claims to \$344.8 million, the company said. "If it is unable to do so," Itel said, the company "would request an extension from its creditors and the court."

Itel said its reorganization plan included issuance of up to \$210 million of 14-percent unsecured notes, up to \$110 million of 10-percent notes, and 1 million shares of new preferred stock, \$100 per share par value, and 15 million shares of new common stock.

## Debt Squeezes Out Development as Focus of IADB Talks

By Juan de Onis  
*International Herald Tribune*

PANAMA — The problem of Latin America's \$300-billion foreign debt and how it can be repaid dominated the attention of finance ministers and international bankers during this week's 24th annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Far more work on refinancing the debts of Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica and other countries was done in hotel rooms and executive suites than at the conference center where delegates of the 43-nation bank made their formal speeches.

In this year of financial crisis, for which the bank's annual report predicts a decline in the Latin American gross regional product for the first time in 40 years, there was very little discussion of development strategies.

Over the past 23 years, since the

IADB was founded, thousands of bankers have gathered for the annual meeting to do business to arrange loans to governments, state agencies or private borrowers or to set up deals among themselves.

This year's session, which ended Tuesday, involved only meetings of lending committees of international banks with finance ministers of debtor countries trying to arrange refinancing of old or working on contracts for new money at higher cost.

In the parlance developed by the private bankers involved in the extensive debt negotiations that began last year when Mexico suspended payments, there are two categories of Latin American debtors. There are the "system breakers," Mexico and Brazil, each with more than \$80 billion in debt, whose default could wreck the international financial system, and there are "the others."

Mr. Langoni said Brazil's 23-percent currency devaluation last month should boost exports enough to meet the target, if the industrial countries recover from recession rapidly.

"We will only know in July or August whether we will have to go back to the banks for more money," Mr. Langoni said in an interview. Brazil recently concluded agreements with more than 360 banks for \$10 billion in lines of credit that can only be fully absorbed if Brazil's exports increase to a projected annual level of \$22 billion to \$23 billion.

The concern among bankers about Brazil's ability to keep up

payments arranged as recently as December was matched by doubts over Mexico's debt service prospects in view of declining oil prices.

Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, president of First Boston International, said a recent \$3-billion loan to Mexico by major international creditors would be offset almost entirely by Mexico's oil earnings and \$1-billion increase in interest charges and fees by lenders.

"The banks are increasing rates and fees because the risk factor of lending is considered higher now, but by charging more they are contributing to the risk. Higher spreads and fees only mean more money for the bank if the borrower can," said Mr. Kuczynski.

Finance Minister Jorge Webbe of Argentina spent several hours with an international steering committee discussing the fees and rates for a \$1.5-billion loan that was approved in December by creditor banks.

"I guess we will reach an agreement when the Argentines really

need the money," said a U.S. banker involved in the talks.

Bolivia promised the creditors' committee dealing with its billion-dollar debt that it would start paying about \$120 million of interest that has not been paid in the past year. Negotiations on refinancing will begin in September.

Beryl Sprinkel, U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury, gave the assembly the Reagan administration's rosy view of the prospects for economic recovery in the United States. But he cautioned the Latin American countries against expecting the United States to be the locomotive for recovery throughout the world.

Mr. Sprinkel, a monetarist, said that "pursuit of overly stimulative policies designed to support rapid world recovery would only exacerbate the inflationary psychology and abort the expansion."

Those comments did not provide an answer to the problem raised repeatedly in the statements of the Latin American delegates about how to restore export income so

that import levels can be maintained while still paying the accumulated debt.

"If our exports, despite being competitive in price and quality, cannot be placed in consumer markets closed off by tariff barriers and quotas, and if we are unable to have regular access to capital markets, it will be impossible to service the debt," said Carlos Rodriguez Pastor, Peru's minister of economy.

From the talk in the corridors, it was apparent that the optimists believe that recovery in the industrialized countries will come fast enough to pull Latin America out of the debt quagmire by increasing demand for basic commodity exports.

But many bankers attending the meeting expressed skepticism about the recovery prospects, indicating that they believe the Latin American countries will need more new financing.

In effect, that would mean another year of high unemployment, low or even negative growth rates and reduced per capita income.

## Union Pacific Faces Rail Expansion Test

(Continued from Page 9)

moving slowly, although generally wisely, to grow and diversify. This strategy has helped it to stay cash-rich. Last year it generated a cash flow of \$82.4 million, and its current cash stands at \$454.8 million.

Last year it earned \$326.1 million, down 20 percent from 1981, on revenue of \$5.88 billion, down 8 percent. Analysts noted, however, that the decline was mostly a result of recession and falling oil prices rather than of management decisions, and that it has not affected the company's basic strength.

Energy and natural resources generated 64.4 percent of the revenue of Union Pacific, compared with 31.2 percent for the railroad. The company said that if the two railroads had been merged into Union Pacific last year, the configuration would have been 43.4 percent for railroads and 52.5 percent for energy.

Mr. Cook, who serves as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, did not rise to the top by way of an easy road.

In an interview, he recalled that when he graduated from high school in Duluth, Minnesota, in 1940, his father did not have \$100 to pay the University of Minnesota' tuition fee. To get the money, Mr. Cook said, "I got a job at a busboy."

After college, he joined General

Electric and spent 14 years in various financial positions there. In 1962, he joined the Pennsylvania Railroad as controller and when the Pennsylvania merged with the New York Central to form Penn Central in 1968, Mr. Cook served as vice president and controller for two months.

Why only two months? "Because I didn't think they could make it," he recalled. "They gave away too much to get the merger. Two years later they went belly up."

He went to Ebasco Industries, then an investment company, where he was president and controller. He joined Union Pacific as vice president for finance in 1969.

In addition to coping with a recession that last year brought the first decline in earnings in eight years, John C. Keneck, chairman and chief executive officer of Union Pacific's rail unit — the Union Pacific Railroad Co. — and his management team are coping with building a new organization.

They face the formidable job of integrating Union Pacific rail operations with those of the new railroads. The merger has created a system with 22,000 miles (35,200 kilometers) of track linking such key rail centers as Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis with nearly all the major West Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports.

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## SPORTS

**'Challenger Circuit': Bush League of Pro Tennis**

By Charles Mitchell

United Press International

NAIROBI — Professional tennis

is not all strawberries and cream at Wimbledon, media hype and electronic scoreboards at Flushing Meadows, and six figure purses at the end of the televised rainbow.

Sometimes it's barefoot, ballboys, dusty, dirt courts, buying your own tournament balls, no water for showers and linesmen dragged from the stands to officiate. A week's work can earn a tournament winner a robust \$2,700, after taxes.

There's another pro circuit out there, a real bush league with stops in Nairobi, Cairo, Kuwait, Laos and the Nigerian capitals of Kaduna, Ogoja and Benin City. "They may as well schedule a tournament on Mars," said one young American player.

The "challenger series" of the Association of Tennis Professionals features rigid conditions, cut-throat competition and talk about who's No. 200 in the computer listing.

The series, run by the same people who oversee the gaudy grand prix tournaments, comprises 37 tournaments whose purses run between \$25,000 and \$75,000.

Through them players may increase their ATP rankings, which determine their standings worldwide. It is a stepping stone to the big time's big money.

Egos are high and purses are low, but the aspirations of the pros that back around the second circuit are no different from those of the "big guys."

Battling through the challenger series are countless eager nobodies whose self-professed hope is to simply "play Wimbledon" — not necessarily to win it.

The average cost to a player for a full season in the series is about \$35,000. A winner rarely carries away \$5,000.

Some players are lucky, penning their ways under some sort of sponsorship. Many of the European players receive money from national tennis associations; others

get limited sponsorships from sporting goods firms gambling on their potential.

Challenger circuit life is not without its oddities. At the recent Kenya Open, won by Dutchman Michel Schapers, the dirt courts were as slippery as skating ponds and barefoot ballboys slidded across them to fetch netted serves.

The elite Nairobi Club, a bastion of British colonial attitude, told tournament organizers that players were not permitted to use locker room facilities, obliging them to come to the grounds already dressed.

Players also had to use the pay telephone in the bar lobby.

It's hard to imagine a tournament official telling John McEnroe he could not use the phone.

The tournament itself was in doubt. There were not enough tennis balls in Kenya for the event, and the government refused the organizers permission to use foreign exchange to import more. The tournament was saved when a foreign manufacturer agreed to donate them. "It was touch and go," said Jim Friedlander, the tournament director.

Life may be tough at the top in professional tennis but near the bottom it can border on the awful. "At some tournaments you have to pay for your own balls and just about everything else — drinks and food," said John Austin, 25, brother of Tracy Austin and a former Wimbledon mixed doubles champion (1980).

Austin damaged his knee last year and is attempting a comeback. Once ranked No. 40 in the ATP and an instant qualifier for the grand prix circuit, Austin is now No. 600 (the bottom ATP ranking is 644). He has given himself one year to make it back.

"It sure is different down here," Austin said sipping a paid-for Coke. "You meet a lot of characters, see some strange things," he said while waiting for a lift back to his hotel. Austin is one of the lucky ones — most players on the circuit board with local families to cut ex-

penses. "A lot of guys can't afford \$75 or \$100 a day," he said.

The competitiveness on the second circuit is legendary, as are foul-ups by scheduling officials and the attentions of groups of all shapes and sizes. "Well," Austin said, "let's just say the groups on this circuit are not the same."

They may not be, but the win-at-all-costs attitude is. In the tournament here, Schapers breezed through to the quarterfinals when Norway's Morten Ronneberg failed to show up on time (an official had given him the wrong match time). When he did arrive, an hour late, Schapers refused to play the match, which was declared a forfeit.

"I was robbed," said Ronneberg, but Friedlander was more optimistic. "Schapers was a businessman. The game is a business. What would you have done? The man is hungry. If I gave you \$10,000, just handed it to you, would you turn it down?"

Still, said Austin, "it isn't money that counts. It's ATP points. Without them you're a nobody." And the ATP recently devalued the circuit — Schapers earned 20 points as the Kenyan winner; last year the tournament was worth 25 points.

Tensions run high in the points chase, with players overreaching to dubious line calls in tempestuous trials that would make McEnroe look like a choirboy. "I have seen some people really explode," said Austin.

"Sure you get prima donnas," Austin said. "They're everywhere in sports. But on this circuit they soon learn. Guys tend to be a bit closer here. They don't have a lot of money. They hang out together, see a lot of each other. You can't afford to be ostracized. It would make life very lonely."

Challenger circuit players are as young as 16. Friedlander said he feels like a father to some, who are sometimes away from home for the first time.

Many among them put up with the edge-of-the-end privation by trying to convince themselves that it is, after all, only for a while.

**Boxing's Grime and Punishment**

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Boxing begins here. The punishment fits the grime. Just as the glitter of Atlantic City's new boardwalk casinos quickly fades after one block into the gloomy decay of its Monopoly-game streets, the dazzle of a big title fight often obscures the sour scums of the sweet science. But for a few hours last Friday, two light heavyweights, Michael Spinks and Jim Florio, bridged boxing's two worlds. In another few months, those two worlds may never be again.

Spinks outpointed Dwight Braxton to unify the 175-pound title.

Florio earlier outpointed several witnesses in a courthouse hearing on a congressional bill. It would create a 10-member congressional advisory commission in order to establish federal control of what he called the "prizefighting industry."

Spinks bragged later that he had beaten Braxton "with one hand," meaning his left hand. Florio never bragged, but the Democratic congressman from New Jersey had stopped all his opponents with one word that many boxing people have never understood — "accountability." Some in the boxing world probably think that accountability is an accountant with ability, not to be confused with honesty. But in time, perhaps Florio and his committee will make boxing understand its true meaning.

"How do we have proper accountability?" Florio said during Friday's hearing. "Accountability is the key factor we're looking for."

James J. Florio, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, was sitting behind a long wooden table in the Atlantic County courthouse. He was addressing Jim McKenna, a vice president of CBS Sports, who had proposed that "local supervision and control in each state seems more desirable" than a federal commission.

"I'm troubled by your proposal, your justification of the status quo," Florio said. "When the status quo is not acceptable."

Florio is still seeking solutions, but he has quickly recognized one problem — the scattered supervision of U.S. boxing by so many different states in so many different ways. José Suliman, the World Boxing Council president, told the committee Friday that "most other nations regulate boxing on a national level" and added that "some countries are excellent and others are not."

Asked which nations had the best boxing commissions, he mentioned Italy and England to the committee. "They get into the business of boxing," he said, "but they are not too bureaucratic."

"What's the worst nation to work with?" he was asked.

"The United States," he whispered behind a

raised hand cupped near his mouth. "None of the states agree with each other." Why? "Independence, Autonomy, Selfishness. Ego."

Florio also appears to have recognized another problem in theazy relationship among the television networks, the boxing promoters and the two governing bodies of worldwide boxing — the World Boxing Association, whose representative failed to appear, and the WBC.

"There's a growing lack of clarity," Florio said, in the close-knit relationship between the promoters, the managers, the broadcasting networks, the WBA and the WBC.

Florio formed his committee following the death late last year of Duk Koo Kim, the South Korean lightweight who was knocked out Nov. 12 in Las Vegas by Ray Mancini in a WBA title bout promoted by Bob Arum and televised by the CBS network. Improved safety regulations for boxers was the original premise of the committee, but Florio is quickly learning that what happens inside the ring is, for better or for worse, the purest part of boxing.

No matter how strict improved safety regulations might be, they won't prevent a boxing death every so often. That's the nature of the beast, just as it is in auto racing. But new government regulations of promoters, managers and the television industry would help to wipe some of the dirt off a greasy business.

Judging by his reaction, Florio didn't realize until he was informed at Friday's hearing that Kim was not even rated by the WBC among its top 10 lightweight challengers at the same time the WBA ranked him as its No. 1 challenger. Florio also sounded annoyed at what he described as the "inability" of boxing's two most important promoters, Don King and Bob Arum, to comply with invitations to appear at Friday's hearings.

"The whole combination," Florio said, referring to the relationship between the promoters, managers and television networks, "dictates there is a public accountability loathsome than entertainment and ratings."

There's that word again. Yes, boxing indeed owes an accountability not only to the public but also to its own conscience, or what's left of it. But the weakness of Florio's boxing bill is that it proposes to create a congressional advisory commission that would create a federal boxing commission. Instead, as Rep. Pat Williams, the Montana Democrat, suggested to the committee at Friday's hearing, it would make more sense to introduce a bill that would establish a federal boxing commission without any bureaucratic delay.

Especially when \$2 million in taxpayers' money already has been authorized for the current committee's work. Florio has to have a sense of accountability, too.

United Press International  
It's hard to imagine an official telling John McEnroe...**USFL Springs Back to Football's Roots**

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Football is a springtime sport, as surely as tulips bloom in the vernal equinox. You can look it up.

The new United States Football League, which has begun play in March to the shock of many college and National Football League traditionalists, is actually returning to the roots of the game.

Football played in autumn — strictly in autumn — is antithetical to history and at odds with its critics.

This is not trivial stuff. Football is crucial in the United States — just check the TV ratings and the action on the Las Vegas gambling lines — and maybe the cause of many problems is that we've had football backward. If we can't even figure out the proper season to play football, how can we get anything right?

"American football exists today," wrote Frank G. Meke, in his "The Encyclopedia of Sports."

**NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W. L. Pct. Gm.

Philadelphia 22 12 51.000 45-11

Boston 22 12 51.000 45-11

New Jersey 22 12 51.000 45-11

New York 22 12 51.000 45-11

Washington 22 12 51.000 45-11

Carolina 22 12 51.000 45-11

Atlanta 22 12 51.000 45-11

Detroit 22 12 51.000 45-11

Chicago 22 12 51.000 45-11

Cleveland 22 12 51.000 45-11

Philadelphia 22 12 51.000 45-11

Western Conference

Midwest Division

W. L. Pct. Gm.

San Antonio 22 12 51.000 45-11

Denver 22 12 51.000 45-11

Dallas 22 12 51.000 45-11

Memphis 22 12 51.000 45-11

Seattle 22 12 51.000 45-11

Cincinnati 22 12 51.000 45-11

Phoenix 22 12 51.000 45-11

Los Angeles 22 12 51.000 45-11

Seattle 22 12 51.000 45-11

San Diego 22 12 51.000 45-11

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Cleaning Up the Files

WASHINGTON — Memo: To New Head of EPA From: Glitz, Chief of Shredder and Hit List Division

Dear Sir,  
Assume, in spite of some changes you will make in agency, you will want to update information on EPA employees who are clean air fanatics, pro-environmentalists and have relatives who belong to National Audubon Society. Your predecessor, as well as the Secretary of Interior, found these lists most helpful in serving EPA political interests of the country as mandated by Congress.

This is updated report for week of March 7, 1983.

Duncan Plowright — Denver office. Was photographed in 1970 at Earth Day demonstration while student at University of Utah. Wife was once engaged to leader of "Save the American Bald Eagle Club" in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Plowright's brother Zeth was attorney for class-action suit to remove poison gas from U.S. Army chemical depot on runway at Denver Airport. Plowright spends all his time citing our friends for EPA violations, despite warnings from his superiors in Washington that Justice Department does not have lawyers to prosecute cases. He is extremely dangerous and could cause trouble in 1984 elections.

Mathilda Meriwether — Detroit. Was observed by one of our political informants having lunch with a Canadian environmental official, code name Pierre, and was overheard discussing acid rain and its effect on lakes and wildlife along Canadian border. Two days later same informant observed her going into movie theater to see documentary on nuclear war made by Canadian Film Board. She failed to report seeing this picture to her superiors. Meriwether has another who lives in Toronto, and could easily be subjected to blackmail by Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Stephen Pester — St. Louis office. Pester has requested \$500,000 from EPA billion-dollar Superfund to clean up toxic waste dumps in St. Joseph, Missouri. When EPA political experts turned down his request, because it would help elect a Democratic mayor, Pester went over our heads and contacted "60 Minutes."

Mike Wallace was seen sniffing around St. Joseph's last week with a camera crew. Pester is a smoking gun, and if he is interviewed the fallout could be hazardous to President Reagan's political health. Suggest we give St. Joseph \$500,000 immediately even if it means depleting the capital of the Superfund.

This is just a high-priority list of EPA troublemakers. I am appending a longer one of 2,000 names which you should have files.

Your predecessor tried to get rid of as many pro-environmentalists in the agency as she possibly could. But unfortunately she was unable to finish the job. The greatest tribute you could pay her is to pick up the torch and take up where she left off.

Sierras. Has opposed strip mining by private sector in redwood forests. In tapped telephone conversation he was quoted as saying James Watt "was off the wall, and his elevator didn't go to the top floor," an obvious allusion to the Secretary's sanity. Mulch roomed in college with Thomas Wilkie, a notorious member of the Sierra Club, and our information is they still keep in contact. He is the type of person who won't be satisfied until the White House is turned into a bird's nest.

Hubert Deplatz — Newark office. We have received five complaints on Deplatz from the How-Now Dioxin Chemical Company, located in New Jersey. The Chairman of the Board claims Deplatz is waging a vendetta against him. Now and cited a report Deplatz submitted to EPA without first letting company lawyers edit it. This violates the verbal understanding our agency has with all chemical companies that they will have first crack at changing EPA reports before they are sent to Washington. Deplatz, a civil service employee, cannot be fired, but there is nothing in the regulations that says he can't be transferred to Nome, Alaska.

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## The Flag at Iwo Jima: Photographer's Luck

By Boris Yaro  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For a Marine, being first is a way of life.

Thirty-eight years ago, a Marine photographer named Lou Lowery made the first picture of the historic Marine flag-raising during the battle for the Japanese island of Iwo Jima — and lost contact with the photographer who won't be satisfied until the White House is turned into a bird's nest.

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